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upon some particular point. He thinks of that point by its special name, and not by the name of that large division of the law under which it may belong in a scientific classification. In an index, therefore, convenience is promoted if every legal principle with a definite and commonly used name has a separate index-head. It follows that the number of heads should be limited only by the variety of the materials indexed. In these digests the collection of many head-notes under general titles results in much confusion.

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OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By L. W. McCandless.

Ann Arbor: George Wahr. 1901.

This work consists of analytical tables intended to illustrate the second volume of Blackstone. Starting with property in general, the author makes many divisions and subdivisions, and carries on this process until he has made a complete skeleton of the law of real property. The work is planned on so large a scale that it has been found necessary to divide it into nineteen parts in order that it may be handled with any ease.

It is difficult to give such a book its proper place. Only students who have carefully studied the law of property will find it of service. There is, however, no doubt that in studying so vast a subject as real property, it is very necessary for the student to systematize his work with care and to take a comprehensive view of the whole subject and its different related parts as he proceeds. This is specially true when only a small share of one's time is devoted to this subject, for unless the student has a clear idea of the different divisions of the law and the relations of the different parts, the subject must seem like a mass of ancient learning, difficult to comprehend and still more difficult to remember. If, then, the student tabulates his work for himself, he will find the process of peculiar value, but this value comes more from the work of analyzing than from studying the tables. Those who have too little time or opportunity to do this work for themselves will doubtless derive some assistance from a work like the one in hand, but those who have the opportunity will profit more by doing such work without assistance. As the book goes so much more into details than is usual, and does not try to condense the work by many abbreviations, it will doubtless be of value for a hasty review before examinations.

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A TABULATED DIGEST OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Hugo Hirsh. New Edition. New York: Funk Wagnalls Co. 1901.

This digest purports to afford a concise view of the divorce laws in the different states. It is arranged in the form of a table, upon one large folded sheet, in such a way that, by reading from left to right, any particular cause for divorce may be traced and the law in regard to that cause in each state may be seen, while, by reading down the page, each column tells what the law of divorce in general is in each state. The work seems to be done as carefully as is possible with such conciseness, and it will be of service to one who desires but a brief and general idea of the divorce laws in the different states. A work so arranged, however, will be found awkward and difficult to handle by all who use it.

AN EPITOME OF LEADING CASES IN EQUITY. By W. H. Hastings Kelke. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1901. pp. xx, 235. 12mo.

This is the fourth of a series of Student's Epitomes, the former volumes of which have already been noticed in the REVIEW. The author's style and system of abbreviations are very unconventional and sometimes troublesome. The present work states very concisely the results of a mass of English decisions and statutes, but as it does not consider American cases, contains practically no discussion of principles, and does not attempt a full citation of authorities, its value will be very small in America, and limited even in England. It is evidently an examination manual, but would not be useful for that purpose in this country.

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THE BENCH AND BAR AS MAKERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. By W. W. Goodrich. New York: Treat & Co. 1901. pp. 65. 12mo.

This well-made book gives, in a very convenient form, the address delivered by Judge Goodrich, of New York, on Forefathers' Day, 1900. The book is illustrated by pictures of several of the American lawyers who have been prominent in the formation and development of our country, and who have formed the chief subject-matter of the address.

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WHERE TO LOOK FOR THE LAW. Fifth Edition, Rochester: The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co. 1901. pp. 101.

A TREATISE ON THE PROCEDURE IN SUITS IN EQUITY IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. By C. L. Bates. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1901. 2 vols. pp. lxii, 599, 810. 8vo.

THE LAW OF AGENCY. By Ernest W. Huffcut, Professor of Law in the Cornell University. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. li, 406. 8vo.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SELDEN SOCIETY, SELECT PLEAS OF THE FOREST. Edited by G. J. Turner. London: Bernard Quaritch. 1901. pp. cxxxix, 192. 4to.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA. By J. E. R. De Villiers. London: C. J. Clay and Sons. 1901. pp. xix, 236. 12mo.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE. By Seymour D. Thompson. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. 1901. 6 vols. Vols. 1 and 2. pp. lvii, 1254; li, 1134. 8vo.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By Edward Avery Harriman. Second Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1901. pp. liv, 410. 8vo.

HANDBOOK OF EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. By James W. Eaton. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xviii, 734. 8vo.

HANDBOOK OF ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1901. pp. xvii, 503. 8vo.